



Vision • Commitment • Pride

# FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:  
Carroll County BOE

Prepared By:  
Jim Strong  
MFC

Time Period Covered by This Plan:  
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:  
2012-02-15

Plan Type:  
Stewardship / Stewardship

This plan was developed in accordance with the rules of the Stewardship program.

**Property Name: S16-T19N-R4E**

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LANDOWNER INFORMATION .....	3
FORESTER INFORMATION .....	3
DISCLAIMER .....	3
INTRODUCTION .....	3
OBJECTIVES .....	4
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION .....	4
GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS .....	5
SOIL TYPES .....	7
STRATA .....	9
OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES .....	12
PLAN MAP .....	14
PLAN MAP .....	15
STRATA ACTIVITY SCHEDULE .....	16

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION  
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**LANDOWNER INFORMATION**

Name: Carroll County BOE  
Mailing Address: P O Box 256  
City, State, Zip: Carrollton, MS 38917  
Country: United States of America  
Contact Numbers: Home Number:  
Office Number: 662-237-9276  
Fax Number:  
  
E-mail Address:  
Social Security Number (optional):

**FORESTER INFORMATION**

Name: Jim Strong , Service Forester  
Forester Number: 00898  
Organization: MFC  
Street Address: P O Box 95  
City, State, Zip: Carrollton, MS 38917  
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 662-237-6732  
Fax Number:  
E-mail Address: jstrong@mfc.state.ms.us

**PROPERTY LOCATION**

County: Carroll    Total Acres: 640    Latitude: -89.88    Longitude: 33.51  
Section: 16    Township: 19N    Range: 4E

**DISCLAIMER**

This information was derived from a small sampling of the forest resources. It reflects a statistical estimation that is only intended to be accurate enough for the purposes of making decisions for the short-term management of these resources. These estimations are temporally static. Events and circumstances may occur within the survey area that will physically alter the forest resources and therefore will not be reflected in this plan.

**INTRODUCTION**

This Forest Stewardship Management Plan will serve as a guide for accomplishing the goals and objectives for your property. In addition to addressing your specific goals and objectives, this plan includes recommendations for maintaining soil and water quality and protecting your forest from insects, disease, and wildfire. Recommendations are based on observation and assessment of the site.

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION  
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **OBJECTIVES**

### *Timber Production*

The goal is to produce high quality sawtimber. This will be accomplished through reforestation and timber stand improvement practices such as herbicide applications, prescribed burning, thinning at specified intervals, and other silvicultural practices. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

### *Wildlife Management - General*

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suitable for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on developing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and the management of trees located within the Streamside Management Zone

## **PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

### *General Property Information*

This section of 628 acres is located 1 mile north of US Hwy 82 and the Chip Mill. County Road # 72 runs along the southern boundary of the section. Big Sand Creek runs through the property from east to west. The northern part of the section above Big Sand Creek is in row crops and the rest of the section is in timber production.

### *Water Resources*

The drainages of this section are in the Sandy Creek watershed. Sandy creek is a tributary of the Yazoo River. Big Sand Creek and Little Sand Creek runs through this section.

The objective is to protect, preserve and enhance all water sources and drainages on or transecting the property. Mississippi Best Management Practices will be implemented during all aspects of the management of this property to minimize the impact on all water resources.

### *Timber Production*

The goal is to maximize the production of high quality timber. This will be accomplished through the application of timely thinning and other silvicultural practices designed to enhance timber quality and growth. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

### *Threatened and Endangered Species*

No threatened and endangered species were identified during the reconnaissance and evaluation of this property.

If any threatened and /or endangered species are discovered, immediate management procedures will be applied to protect these sensitive natural resources for future generations.

# MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION

## FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

### *Interaction with Surrounding Property*

Prescribed practices should be carried out in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts on surrounding properties. Consideration should be given to potential air, water, visual, and other impacts. In addition, practices carried out should have positive effects on the surrounding community such as improved wildlife habitat and soil stabilization.

### *Soils General*

Soils were evaluated on the property to determine the suitability of the site for the proposed activities. Forest practices were planned so as to minimize erosion or other adverse effects on the soil. The following soils are identified for this property: Loring Silt Loam, Gullied Land- Loring Complex, Smithdale-Providence-Lexington Association, Adler Silt Loam, Crevasse Sand, Bruno Sandy Loam, Falaya Silt, Oaklimter Silt Loam, Ariel Silt.

For a complete description of these soils, please see the Soil Type Section of this plan.

### *Archeological and Cultural Resources*

No Archeological and Cultural Resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property.

If any Archeological and/or Cultural Resources are discovered during the management of this property, immediate management practices will be applied.

## GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

### *Forest Protection*

A vigorous growing stand is the best defense to an attack from a variety of forest insects, plants and pathogens.

#### *Insects and Diseases*

Trees are subject to attack from insects and diseases. Different insects and diseases affect trees according to the age, species, and condition of the trees. Planted stands of pines and pure stands of hardwoods are particularly susceptible to attack. Since there are many different insects and diseases, no attempt will be made here to explain all of them. The property should be inspected at least annually for possible signs of insect and disease activity. Some things to look for are:

- Unseasonable leaf fall
- Discoloration of leaves or needles
- Pitch pockets on pine trees
- Heavy defoliation of hardwood leaves
- Groups of three or more dying trees within a stand

This list does not cover all instances of insect or disease attacks. If anything unusual is noticed, report it to a forester. In most cases, insect and disease problems can be controlled if discovered early.

## MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

### Fire Protection

The Mississippi Forestry Commission will establish and maintain all firebreaks around the property and other forest management areas on the property. These firebreaks will help to protect your property from wildfires. All firebreaks will be established and maintained according to Mississippi Best Management Practices.

### Grazing

Tree seedlings should be protected from grazing until such time as the terminal bud of the sapling is beyond reach of livestock. Domestic livestock should be denied access to the tree planting area.

### Boundary Lines

It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that all property lines and boundaries designating areas to receive forestry work are clearly identified and visible to all contractors.

**Note:** Some forest practices may cause temporary adverse environmental or aesthetic impacts. These practices will only cause short-term adverse impacts where they are installed. Special efforts will be made to minimize adverse effects when carrying out any of the practices. Examples include: site preparation, planting, prescribed fires, firebreak installation and maintenance, road installation and maintenance, pesticide applications and timber harvesting.

### *Water Quality Protection*

The objective of the landowner is to protect, preserve and enhance all water sources on or transecting the property. This can best be achieved by implementation of Best Management Practices in all aspects of the management of the property.

### *Aesthetics*

The goal is to assure that the property is managed in such a way that is aesthetically pleasing to the landowner as well as the community. Activities could include, maintaining buffer strips along the road and adjacent to the home site, planting wildflowers along the road, and trees with attractive fall and spring color along the drive and near the home site.

### *Ecological Restoration*

Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. A reconnaissance of the property has been conducted and no ecological restoration activities are recommended at this time.

### *Wildlife Mgt. Target Species*

The objective of this practice is to provide habitat best suited for the featured or target species. Habitat management will focus on providing food, cover, water, and space to facilitate the target species.

# MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION

## FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

### *Environmental Education*

Environmental educational goals are to provide educational opportunities for children and adults through the development of items such as nature trails with tree identification markers, wildlife viewing areas, picnic areas, parking, public restroom facilities.

### *Wildlife Management General*

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suited for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on providing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished, in part, by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and leaving mast producing and den trees.

The forest land on this section is leased for hunting by 2 different hunting clubs. The hardwood condition located on both sides of Big Sand Creek offers excellent hunting for deer, turkey and squirrels. The hunting club plants the firelanes and food plots which help supplement food for the native wildlife.

### *Timber Management*

Timber management goals for this property are to manage timber resources in such a manner as to maximize timber production throughout the life of the stand.

### *Recreation*

According to landowner objectives the recreational use of the property could prove to be an avenue for personal enjoyment or for generating income. An evaluation of your property should be conducted and a plan developed to accomplish your specific goals for recreational activities on your property.

## SOIL TYPES

### *5C3*

The Loring component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loess deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 14 to 35 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 28 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 95.

### *46*

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Gullied land is a miscellaneous area. The Loring component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loess deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 14 to 35 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION  
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

*9F*

The Smithdale component makes up 47 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 40 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Providence component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 15 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of silty loess over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 38 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

*21*

The Adler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of silty alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

*72*

The Crevasse component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.



**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION  
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

13

The Bruno component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on natural levees. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 93.

43

The Falaya component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90.

26

The Oaklimer component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of silty alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90.

28

The Ariel component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of silty alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 95.

## **STRATA**

### *Strata 1*

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION  
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Stand Description**

This strata consists of the following stands: #3, #4, #12, #18, #21, #22, #26, #31 and #32 for a total of 169.20 acres. This well stocked stand of bottomland hardwoods is located on both sides of Big Sand Creek and along drains. There are 120 trees per acre comprised of maple, red and white oak, sweetgum, ash and other species that averages 13 inches in diameter and was established in 1958. There are 80 tons per acre with a basal area of 130 square feet per acre with a total height of 52 feet.

**Stand Recommendations**

This hardwood stand will be managed on a 65 year rotation using sound forestry management practices. A selective hardwood sale will be carried out during the life of this plan.

Forestry practices that will be carried out will benefit the native wildlife by creating cover and more food sources.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

This stand of hardwoods will be thinned to lower the number of trees per acre. Approximately 35 percent of the trees per acre need to be removed leaving a basal area of 60 square feet per acre. The Mississippi Forestry Commission will mark the trees that will need to be removed and conduct a timber sale in 2019. A Stream Side Management Zone (SMZ) will be maintained along all creeks and major drainages according to Mississippi Best Management Practices.

The thinning will allow more sunlight to reach the forest floor resulting in more wildlife food for the native wildlife.

***Strata 2***

**Stand Description**

This strata consists of stands #5, #7, #20 and #24 for a total of 235.93 acres. This well stocked loblolly pine plantation was hand planted in January 1994 and was first thinned in November 2008 to a basal area of 75 square feet per acre with 26 tons per acre of pine pulpwood being removed. The strata was prescribed burned in March of 2011.

This stand consists of pine pulpwood and chip-n-saw timber with 163 trees to the acre that average 8 inches in diameter with an average basal area of 65 square feet per acre. The trees have an average total height 41 feet with 75 tons per acre.

**Stand Recommendations**

This loblolly pine plantation will be managed on a 35 year rotation using sound forestry management practices. The strata will be thinned to lower the basal area which will

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION  
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

create more sunlight to the forest floor for a period of time resulting in more wildlife food and cover for the deer, turkey and other native wildlife.

The timber harvesting in this strata will be divided into 2 different sales for two different years. One sale will be in 2016 for 120.63 acres and the 2 nd sale will be in 2017 for a total of 115.30 acres.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

These strata will be divided into 2 sale areas for future management.

Stand #5 has a total of 120.63 acres and will be evaluated in 2016 for a possible 2nd thinning.

Stands #7 #20 and #24 has a total of 115.30 acres and will be evaluated in 2017 for a possible thinning.

The MFC will mark the trees to be removed . The pine pulpwood and most of the chip-n-saw timber should be removed to achieve a basal area of 75 +/- 10 square feet per acre.

These stands have been prescribed burned after each thinning which has created more herbaceous vegetation for the native wildlife.

**Fire Protection**

Prescribed burning is recommended in this strata to reduce fuel loading , the potential for wildfire, and to improve wildlife habitat. A prescribe burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribe burning.

Prescribe burning will be scheduled as follows:

Stand #5 in the fall of 2018 and Stand #7, #20 and #24 in the fall of 2019.

***Strata 3***

**Stand Description**

This strata consists of the following stands : #8 , #14, # 16, #17 and # 24 for a total of 155.08 acres. This stand is a well stocked loblolly pine plantation that was established in January 1998. The average diamater is approximately 7.0 inches and has 350 trees to the acre with an average merchantable height of 39 feet with 90 tons per acre.

**Stand Recommendations**

This loblolly pine stand will be managed on a 35 year rotation using sound forestry management practices. The strata will be thinned to lower the basal area which will

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION  
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

create more sunlight for a period of time to the forest floor resulting in more wildlife food and cover for the deer, turkey and othe native wildlife.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

This strata will need to be evaluated in 2015 to determine if a first thin is needed. The Mississippi Forestry commission will evaluate the stands and if a thin is needed, we will determine the best thinning method to use at that time to achieve an average basal area of 75 +/- 10 square feet per acre.

If a thinning is carried out, the increased sunlight to the forest floor will result in more tender herbaceous vegetation for the native wildlife.

**Fire Protection**

Prescribed burning is recommended in this strata to reduce fuel loading, the potential for wildfire, and to improve wildlife habitat. A prescribe burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribe burning.

Prescribe burning will be scheduled as follows:

Stand #8, #14, #16, # #17 and #23 in the fall of 2019 for a total of 155.08 acres

**OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES**

*Boundary Lines*

**Line Description**

Routine inspection and general maintenance of the roads, firelanes and boundary lines will ensure the overll appearance and aesthetics of the property.

**Line Recommendations**

The 4 miles of boundary lines will be repainted with red paint at eye level on the old hacked marks and all corners marked with a X to insure that the property boundaries are clearly identified .

**Activity Recommendations**

**Property Activities**

Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property.

All property lines will be remarked with red paint during the summer of 2020.

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION  
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Property Activities

Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property.

All property lines will be remarked with red paint during the summer of 2015.

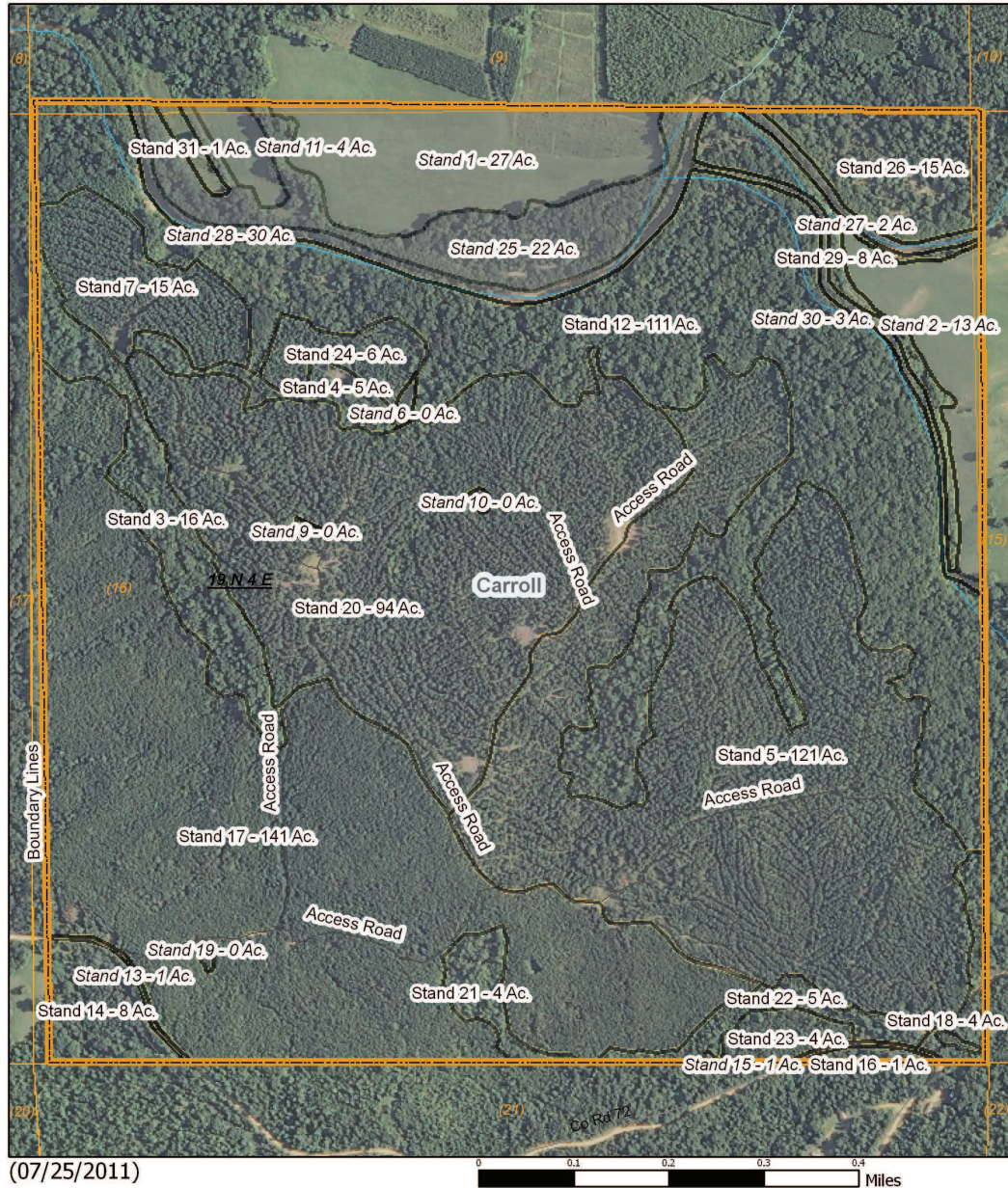


S16 T19N 04E Carroll County BOE



**S16 T19N 04E Carroll County BOE**

Poor House  
2012 to 2021  
640.42 Acres





## S16 T19N 04E Carroll County BOE

### Property

Property (1)

### Category 1: Stands

Sawtimber (9)

Pulpwood (9)

### Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

Non-Forest (13)

### Property Roads/Trails

Access Road (9)

### Fire

Silviculture Burn (2)

## MFC Basemap

### County Boundary

County Boundary (1)

### Quadrangle Grid

USGS Quad (2)

### PLS Townships

PLS Townships (1)

### Survey Districts

District 2 (1)

### Blockgroup (Census 2000)

Blockgroup (Census 2000) (1)

### Block (Census 2000)

Block (Census 2000) (5)

### Tract/BSA (Census 2000)

Tract/BSA (Census 2000) (1)

### County Roads

County Roads (1)

### School Sections

School Sections (1)

### Public School Districts

CARROLL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (1)

### US Congressional District

US Cong Dist #2 (1)

### MS Senate

14 (1)

### MS House

34 (1)

### Perennial Streams

Perennial Streams (3)

### Intermittent Streams

Intermittent Streams (1)

### Hydrologic Units (Basins)

YALOBUSHA RIVER ABOVE GRENADA DAM (1)

### Historic Forest Boundary

Oak-Hickory-Magnolia-Poplar (1)

### MS Forest Habitat

DEEP LOESS HILLS AND BLUFFS (1)

### Physiographic Region

North Central Hills (1)

### Soil Associations

smithdale-providence-collins (1)

oaklimeter-ariel-gillsburg (1)

### Surface Geology

ZILPHA/WINONA (1)

### MFC Districts

MFC Districts (1)

### MFC Dispatch Units

MFC Dispatch Units (1)

### MS Outline

MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Schedule for  
Carroll County BOE  
16 19N 4E

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
<b>2015</b>					
3	8	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	0	\$10.50	\$53.20
3	14	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	8	\$280.00	\$1,418.56
3	16	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	1	\$39.20	\$198.60
3	17	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	141	\$4,951.10	\$25,083.69
3	23	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	\$140.00	\$682.00
			<b>Yearly Totals</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>\$5,420.80</b>
<b>2016</b>					
2	5	Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly	121	\$4,235.00	\$35,586.10
			<b>Yearly Totals</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>\$4,235.00</b>
<b>2017</b>					
2	7	Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly	15	\$525.00	\$964.50
2	20	Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly	94	\$3,290.00	\$27,645.40
2	24	Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly	6	\$210.00	\$385.80
3	8	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	1	\$25.00	\$0.00
3	14	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	8	\$207.50	\$0.00
3	16	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	1	\$28.00	\$0.00
3	17	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	141	\$3,536.50	\$0.00
3	23	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	4	\$100.00	\$0.00
			<b>Yearly Totals</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>\$7,922.00</b>
<b>2018</b>					



Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue	
2	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	121	\$3,025.00	\$0.00	
			Yearly Totals	121	\$3,025.00	\$0.00
2019						
1	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	16	\$560.00	\$6,542.40	
1	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	5	\$168.70	\$1,970.90	
1	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	111	\$3,885.00	\$45,387.90	
1	18	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	4	\$130.90	\$1,529.29	
1	21	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	4	\$150.85	\$1,762.36	
1	22	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	5	\$183.40	\$2,142.64	
1	26	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	15	\$510.30	\$5,961.76	
1	29	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	8	\$287.35	\$3,357.07	
1	31	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	1	\$50.75	\$592.91	
2	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	15	\$375.00	\$0.00	
2	20	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	94	\$2,350.00	\$0.00	
2	24	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	6	\$150.00	\$0.00	
			Yearly Totals	284	\$8,802.25	\$69,247.22
			Grand Totals	952	\$29,405.05	\$161,265.06